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MANIFESTO AND PROCLAMATION

To the Members of the Congreſs, the Members of the General Aſſemblies or Conventions of the ſeveral colonies, plantations, and provinces of New Hampſhire, Maſſachuſetts Bay, Rhode Iſland, Connecticut, New York, New Jerſey, Pennſylvania, *the three lower counties of* Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, South [illegible] *and all others, free inhabitants of the ſaid colonies, of every rank and denomination.*

By the Earl of CARLISLE, *Sir* HENRY CLINTON, *and* WILLIAM EDEN, *Eſq; Commiſſioners appointed by his Majeſty, in purſuance of an act of Parliament made and paſſed in the 18th year of his Majeſty's reign, to enable his Majeſty to appoint Commiſſioners to treat, conſult, and agree upon the means of quieting the diſorders now ſubſiſting in certain of the colonies, plantations, and provinces, in North America.*

HAVING amply and repeatedly made known to the Congreſs, and having alſo proclaimed to the inhabitants of North America in general, the benevolent overtures of Great Britain towards a re union and coalition with her colonies, we do not think it conſiſtent with the duty we owe to our country, or with a juſt regard to the characters we bear, to perſiſt in holding out offers which in our eſtimation required only to be known to be moſt gratefully accepted; and we have accordingly, excepting only the Commander in Chief, who will be detained by military duties, reſolved to return to England a few weeks after the date of this manifeſto and proclamation.

Previous however to this deciſive ſtep, we are [illegible] a juſt anx[illegible] for [illegible] of our miſſion, to e[illegible] our preſe[illegible] have been ſufficiently [illegible], [illegible] to our fellow ſubjects the bleſſings [illegible] we are empowered to confer, and to w[illegible] of the continued train of evils to which they [illegible] at preſent blindly and obſtinately expoſing the[illegible].

To the Members of the Congreſs [illegible] we again declare, that we are ready to concur in all [illegible]tory and juſt arrangements for ſecuring to them and their reſpective conſtituents the re-eſtabliſhment of peace, with the exemption from any impoſition of taxes by the Parliament of Great Britain, and the irrevocable enjoyment of every privilege conſiſtent with that union of intereſts and force on which our mutual proſperity and the ſafety of our common religion and liberties depend. We again aſſert, that the [illegible] Congreſs were not authoriſed, by th[illegible] either to reject our offers without th[illegible] conſideration and conſent of the ſeveral Aſſemblies and Conventions, their conſtituents. [illegible] refer us to pretended foreign treaties which they know were deluſively framed in the firſt inſtance, and which have never yet been ratified by the people of this continent. And we once more remind the Members of the Congreſs, that they are reſponſible to their countrymen, to the world, and to God, for the continuance of this war, and for all the miſeries with which it muſt be attended.

To the General Aſſemblies and Conventions of the different colonies, plantations, and provinces, above mentioned, we now ſeparately make the offers which we originally tranſmitted to the Congreſs; and we hereby call upon and urge them to meet expreſſly for the purpoſe of conſidering whether every motive, political as well as moral, ſhould not decide their reſolution to embrace the occaſion of cementing a free and firm coalition with Great Britain. It has not been, nor is it, our wiſh, to ſeek the objects which we are commiſſioned to purſue by fomenting popular diviſions and partial cabals; we think ſuch conduct would be ill ſuited to the generous nature of the offers made, and unbecoming the dignity of the King and the ſtate which make them. But it is both our wiſh and our duty to encourage and ſupport any men, or bodies of men, in their return of loyalty to our ſovereign, and of affection to our fellow ſubjects.

To all others, free inhabitants of this once happy empire, we alſo addreſs ourſelves. Such of them as are actually in arms, of whatſoever rank or deſcription, will do well to recollect, that the grievances, whether real or ſuppoſed, which led them into this rebellion, have been for ever removed, and that the juſt occaſion is arrived for their returning to the claſs of peaceful citizens. But if the honours of a military life are become their object, let them ſeek thoſe honours under the banners of their rightful ſovereign, and in fighting the battles of the united Britiſh empire againſt our late mutual and natural enemies.

To thoſe whoſe profeſſion it is to exerciſe the functions of religion on this contin[illegible] cannot ſurely be unknown, that the foreign power with which the Congreſs is endeavouring to connect them has ever been averſe to toleration, and inveterately oppoſed to the intereſts and freedom of the places of worſhip which they ſerve; and that Great Britain, from whom they are for the preſent ſeparated, muſt, both from the principles of her conſtitution and of Proteſtantiſm, be at all times the beſt guardian of religious liberty, and moſt diſpoſed to promote and extend it.

To all thoſe who can eſtimate the bleſſings of peace, and its influence over agriculture, arts, and commerce, who can feel a due anxiety for the education and eſtabliſhment of their children, or who can place a juſt value on domeſtick ſecurity, we think it ſufficient to obſerve, that they are made by their leaders to continue involved in all the calamities of war, without having either a juſt object to purſue, or a ſubſiſting grievance which may not inſtantly be redreſſed.

But if there be any perſons who, diveſted of miſtaken reſentments, and uninfluenced by ſelfiſh intereſts, really think that it is for the benefit of the colonies to ſeparate themſelves from Great Britain, and that, ſo ſeparated, they will find a conſtitution more mild, more free, and better calculated for their proſperity than that which they heretofore enjoyed; and which we are empowered and diſpoſed to renew [illegible] with ſuch per[illegible] which ſeems to be ſufficiently contradict[illegible] experience they have had. But we think it right to leave them fully aware of the change which the maintaining of ſuch a poſition muſt make in the whole nature and future conduct of this war, more eſpecially when to this poſition is added the pretended alliance with the Court of France. The policy as well as the benevolence of Great Britain have thus far checked the extremes of war when they tended to diſtreſs a people ſtill conſidered as our fellow ſubjects, and to deſolate a country ſhortly to become again a ſource of mutual advantage. But when that country profeſſes the unnatural deſign not only of eſtranging herſelf from us, but of mortgaging herſelf and her reſources to our enemies, the whole conteſt is changed; and the queſtion is, how far Great Britain may, by every means in her power, deſtroy or render uſeleſs a connexion contrived for her ruin, and for the aggrandizement of France. Under ſuch circumſtances the laws of ſelf-preſervation muſt direct the conduct of Great Britain; and, if the Britiſh colonies are to become an acceſſion to France, will direct her to render that acceſſion of as little avail as poſſible to her enemy.

If however there are any who think, that, notwithſtanding theſe reaſonings, the independence of the colonies will in the reſult be acknowledged by Great Britain, to them we anſwer, without reſerve, that we neither poſſeſs nor expect powers for that purpoſe; and that if Great Britain could ever have ſunk ſo low as to adopt ſuch a meaſure, we ſhould not have thought ourſelves compellable to be the inſtruments in making a conceſſion which would in our opinion be calamitous to the colonies for whom it is made, and diſgraceful as well as calamitous to the country from which it is required. And we think proper to declare, that in this ſpirit and ſentiment we have regularly written from this continent to Great Britain.

It will now become the colonies in general to call to mind their own ſolemn appeals to Heaven in the beginning of this conteſt, that they took arms only for the redreſs of grievances, and that it would be their wiſh as well as their intereſt to remain for ever connected with Great Britain. We again aſk them whether all their grievances, real or ſuppoſed, have not been amply and fully redreſſed; and we inſiſt, that the offers we have made leave nothing to be wiſhed, in point either of immediate liberty or permanent ſecurity. If thoſe offers are now rejected, we withdraw from the exerciſe of a commiſſion with which we have in vain been honoured; the ſame liberality will no longer be due from Great Britain, nor can it either in juſtice or policy be expected from her.

In fine, and for the fuller manifeſtation as well of the diſpoſition we bear, as of the gracious and generous purpoſes of the commiſſion under which we act, we hereby declare, that Whereas his Majeſty, in purſuance of an act made and paſſed in the eighteenth ſeſſion of Parliament, entitled "An act to enable his Majeſty to appoint Commiſſioners with ſufficient powers to treat, conſult, and agree upon the means of quieting the diſorders now ſubſiſting in certain of the colonies, plantations, and provinces of North America," having been pleaſed to authoriſe and empower us to grant a pardon or pardons to any number or deſcription of perſons within the colonies, plantations, and provinces of New Hampſhire, Maſſachuſetts Bay, Rhode Iſland, Connecticut, New York, New Jerſey, Pennſylvania, the three lower counties on Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, and Georgia; and WHEREAS the good effects of the ſaid authorities and powers towards the people at large would have long ſince taken place, if a due uſe had been made of our firſt communications and overtures, and have thus far been fruſtrated only by the precipitate reſolution of the members of the Congreſs not to treat with us, and by their declining to conſult with their conſtituents, we now, in making our appeal to thoſe conſtituents and to the free inhabitants of this continent in general, have determined to give them what in our opinion ſhould have been the firſt object of thoſe who appeared to have taken the management of their intereſts, and adopt this mode of carrying the ſaid authorities and powers into execution: *We accordingly hereby grant and proclaim a pardon or pardons of all and all manner of treaſons or miſpriſions of treaſon,* [illegible] *or by any number or deſcription of perſons* [illegible] *plantations, or provinces, counſelled, commanded, acted or done, on or before the date of this manifeſto and proclamation.*

And we farther declare and proclaim, that if any perſon or perſons, or any number or deſcription of perſons, within the ſaid colonies, plantations, and provinces, now actually ſerving either in a civil or military capacity in this rebellion, ſhall, at any time during the continuance of this manifeſto and proclamation, withdraw himſelf or themſelves from ſuch civil or military ſervice, and ſhall continue thenceforth peaceably as a good and faithful ſubject or ſubjects to his Majeſty to demean himſelf or themſelves, ſuch perſon or perſons, or ſuch number and deſcription of perſons, ſhall become, and be, fully entitled to, and hereby obtain, all the benefits of the pardon or pardons hereby granted; excepting only from the ſaid pardon or pardons every perſon, and every number or deſcription of perſons, who, after the date of this manifeſto and proclamation, ſhall, under the pretext of authority, as judges, jurymen, miniſters, and officers of civil juſtice, be inſtrumental in executing and putting to death any of his Majeſty's ſubjects within the ſaid colonies, plantations, and provinces.

And we think proper farther to declare, that nothing herein contained is meant, or ſhall be conſtrued to ſet at liberty any perſon or perſons, now being a priſoner or priſoners, or who during the continuance of this rebellion ſhall become a priſoner or priſoners.

And we offer to the colonies at large, or ſeparately, a general or ſeparate peace, with the revival of their ancient governments ſecured againſt any future infringements, and protected for ever from taxation by Great Britain. And with reſpect to ſuch farther regulations, whether civil, military, or commercial, as they may wiſh to be framed and eſtabliſhed, we promiſe all the concurrence and aſſiſtance that his Majeſty's commiſſion authoriſes and enables us to give.

And we declare, that this manifeſto and proclamation ſhall continue and be in force FORTY DAYS from the date thereof, that is to ſay, from the third day of October to the eleventh day of November, both incluſive.

And in order that the whole contents of this manifeſto and proclamation may be more fully known, we ſhall direct copies thereof, both in the Engliſh and German language, to be tranſmitted by flags of truce to the Congreſs, the General Aſſemblies or Conventions of the colonies, plantations and provinces, and to ſeveral perſons both in civil and military capacities within the ſaid colonies, plantations, and provinces. And for the farther ſecurity in times to come of the ſeveral perſons, or numbers or deſcriptions of perſons, who are or may be the objects of this manifeſto and proclamation, we have ſet our hands and ſeals to thirteen copies thereof, and have tranſmitted the ſame to the thirteen colonies, plantations, and provinces above mentioned; and we are willing to hope that the whole of this manifeſto and proclamation will be fairly and freely publiſhed and circulated for the immediate, general, and moſt ſerious conſideration and benefit of all his Majeſty's ſubjects on this continent. And we earneſtly exhort all perſons who by this inſtrument forthwith to receive the benefit of the King's pardon, at the ſame time that they entertain a becoming ſenſe of thoſe lenient and affectionate meaſures whereby they are now freed from many grievous charges which might have riſen in judgment or have been brought in queſtion againſt them, to make a wiſe improvement of the ſituation in which this manifeſto and proclamation places them, and not only to recollect that a perſeverance in the preſent rebellion, or any adherence to the treaſonable connexion attempted to be framed with a foreign power, will, after the preſent grace extended, be conſidered as crimes of the moſt aggravated kind, but to vie with each other in eager and cordial endeavours to ſecure their own peace, and promote and eſtabliſh the proſperity of their countrymen and the general weal of the empire.

And purſuant to his Majeſty's commiſſion we hereby require all officers civil and military, and all other his Majeſty's loving ſubjects whatſoever, to be aiding and aſſiſting unto us in the execution of this our manifeſto and proclamation, and of all the matters herein contained.

GIVEN at NEW YORK, *this third day of* October 1778.

CARLISLE, (L. S.)
H. CLINTON, (L. S.)
WM. EDEN, (L. S.)

By their Excellencies command.
ADAM FERGUSON, Secretary.

To the Earl of CARLISLE, *Sir* HENRY CLINTON, *and* WILLIAM EDEN, *Eſq; his* Britannick *Majeſty's Commiſſioners.*

GENTLEMEN,

THOUGH it is an individual who now addreſſes you, be aſſured that it is the language of every Virginian. He cannot perhaps do juſtice to the ſubject, but he is [illegible] with the ſentiments of the repreſentatives of this ſtate now aſſembled. Their voice, whenever heard, will be that of a people ſore with the accumulated injuries of your nation, and determined to maintain, what is now become the only object of conteſt, independence. Their voice will be that of a people determined to be free, equally uninfluenced by thoſe profeſſions of friendſhip, which they deſpiſe, and thoſe hoſtile menaces of future havock, which they now no longer dread.

Your manifeſto is the laſt dying effort of a deſpairing ſanguinary faction. It unfolds the pitiful ſituation to which you are reduced, and betrays the malignity of your hearts. Baffled in your hope of conqueſt, you now attempt the more dangerous weapons of diſſimulation, and profeſs the warmeſt attachments to the happineſs of America. But ſuch hollow pretenſions are not ſuited to a country where liberty has taken deep root. They may ſuit the hypocrite of St. James's, but truſt me, ſuch artifices here excite only their deſerved contempt. The conduct of your maſter, or your faction, has been one continued courſe of inſult. When America petitioned, when ſhe threw herſelf upon the generoſity, the juſtice of your nation, nothing was heard of but unconditional ſubmiſſion. She was threatened with a torrent, which has vainly ſpent its fury. After three years of cruelty and bloodſhed, after the loſs of 20,000 of your beſt troops, and the profuſion of millions, after the moſt generous alliance with the greateſt power in Europe, when fatal experience had evinced the folly of your attempts, we are now preſented with a manifeſto, which, like the firſt ſerpent, [illegible] with nothing but deceit, hypocriſy, and fraud. But, permit me to examine it more particularly.

You tell us in the firſt paragraph, that you have made the moſt benevolent overtures to Congreſs and to all North America. You have been reduced to the neceſſity of acknowledging that the claims which gave riſe to theſe overtures were founded in *juſtice*, and therefore you made them. But can you, without feeling the guilty bluſh bearing witneſs to your ſhame, call theſe overtures benevolent, which, though juſtice [illegible] were attended at the ſame time with the butchery of thoſe you degrade with the name of fellow citizens. You have offered nothing, but what you have admitted we had a right to demand. But when were they offered? At what time? And upon what principle? Was it the principle of benevolence? What! is it benevolent to ranſack Germany, to drain the jails of Britain, to let looſe the rebellious Scot, our faithleſs domeſticks, and ſavage tribes of Indians, to ſpread ruin and deſolation through the whole continent of America? Your offers were not made, though juſtice demanded them, until you ſaw your deluſive hopes fruſtrated, your idol, which you have ſerved with unremitting zeal, proſtrate and fallen. Then indeed your overtures were [illegible] but they ſerved only to add fuel to that indignation which already glowed in the breaſt of every American.

Congreſs, in its turn, treated them with juſt contempt. Your hour of conceſſion was gone. A higher object was at ſtake, and for that alone we now contend.

Yet you once more offer to concur with Congreſs in the re-eſtabliſhment of peace, and remind them that they muſt be reſponſible to their conſtituents, to the world, and to God, for the continuance of this war, and all its conſequent calamities. Their conſtituents are too wiſe not to know that it is in your power to put an end to the war, whenever you pleaſe. They know that you may withdraw your fleets and armies, and leave them in the peaceful enjoyment of that liberty you have ſo cruelly endeavoured to deprive them of. They leave it to the world, and that God to whom you ſo impiouſly appeal, to determine who are to be reſponſible for the continuance of the war, and its conſequent calamities. Your offers include nothing but what freemen hold their unalienable right, and which it is inſolence to offer. Is it the privilege of Britain to confer thoſe rights, thoſe gifts of Heaven? Muſt we receive, as the favours of an infamous tyrannick Court, what God and nature gave? Treat upon the [illegible] of equality, and then peace, with *an oblivion of injuries*, may take place. You do well to remind Congreſs, that they muſt be reſponſible to their conſtituents for the continuance of this war, for, be aſſured, they have too much wiſdom not to know that an acceptance of your offers would bring down upon their own heads the vengeance of an injured people. As to God and the world, the oppoſition they have made muſt be well pleaſing to the one, and matter of aſtoniſhment to the other. A new world has ariſen from the chaos of tyranny and uſurpation, the ſpirit of God has moved upon the face of this weſtern hemiſphere, has called true liberty from amidſt confuſion and diſorder

But you aſſert, that Congreſs was not authoriſed to *reject* your offers without the conſent of their conſtituents. They might then, it is preſumed, have accepted them, or you would not have deſired to treat with them. But this is one of your old ſtale Machiavelian practices, *divide & impera*. The people of America laugh at your folly, while they deſpiſe your weakneſs. Have you not ſeen that palladium of American union, that Gorgon to Britain, have you not read the confederation? There you will find that Congreſs alone is to determine all matters of treaty with foreign nations. Read it, but beware, leſt, like the hand upon the wall, it ſhould ſtrike you pale with horrour.

You call upon the General Aſſemblies of the different ſtates to conſider your overtures. You cannot be ignorant of the anſwers which would be given, were they to conſider them. Virginia has not even condeſcended to receive your propoſitions, well knowing they could contain nothing different from [illegible] ſtates [illegible] in a ſimilar manner. But you profeſs, in the ſame paragraph, that it is not your deſign to foment popular diviſions and partial cabals. It would be derogatory to the generous nature of your offers, and unbecoming the dignity of your magnanimous King. Yet, ſtrange contradiction! it is both your wiſh and duty, you ſay, to encourage and ſupport any men, or bodies of men, in return of loyalty to your ſovereign, and affection to your fellow ſubjects. How difficult is it for the guilty to eſcape their own condemnation! You diſpenſe your manifeſtoes, you attempt to break the chain of federal union; you think it your duty to encourage the apoſtate from the cauſe of liberty. You attempt to kindle a flame in the heart of each ſtate, and yet you would not foment popular diviſions and cabals. It is upon theſe popular diviſions and cabals that your laſt forlorn hope is now placed. But, truſt me, as you began in error and deluſion, thus your politicks muſt end. You have at laſt been conſiſtent. But this ſmall degree of merit ſerves only to precipitate your ruin.

Your next paragraph (can you bear the repetition of it) tells the free inhabitants of the American empire, that the grievances have been for ever removed which led them into this rebellion. Is this the language of conciliation? Is it not enough to inſult us with the abſurdity of telling us that all our grievances are removed, at a time when the horrours of the cruelleſt war are practiſed with the moſt perſevering obſtinacy, without adding the opprobrium of rebellious guilt? Why, in your former overtures to Congreſs, did you admit the claims of America to be juſt, and now brand her ſons with the name of rebels? Can an oppoſition, founded in juſtice, be rebellion? A Scotch caſuiſt might find rebellion in any oppoſition, unleſs it originated in his own country; but ſurely this was not a time, nor was it conſiſtent with the office you have undertaken, to adopt ſuch language. But, if it be rebellion, there is ſcarce an American but glories in the name of rebel. You invite thoſe who prefer a military life to ſeek for honour under your ſtandards. They are too much tarniſhed, too much fallen from their former high pinnacle of glory, to reflect honour upon their unfortunate followers. Britain may well remember the time when the ſons of America nobly fought and died under her ſtandards, but the time is now for ever gone.

To thoſe who exerciſe the functions of religion, on this continent, your addreſs is no leſs unmanly. It is in America alone that religion has at length gained a free and univerſal toleration. Europe, nay Great Britain with its boaſted freedom, groans under religious bondage. America preſents you an example worthy of imitation. She knows no difference, but ſuch as merit alone points out. The good citizen is her [illegible], and not the ſectariſt. Fear not therefore for the religious liberty. The alliance with France concerns the citizen, and no [illegible].

Thoſe who [illegible] the bleſſings of peace, of agriculture, arts, and commerce, thoſe who can feel a due anxiety for the education of their children, are thoſe whom you have moſt to dread. Theſe are conſiderations which moſt intimately concern the intereſts of men. That peace which renders our commerce as unbounded as the ocean itſelf can alone introduce agriculture, arts, and ſciences, can alone enable us to give our ſons that virtuous liberal education, which will render them the firm ſupporters of what their fathers have achieved, can alone preſent to their infant minds a pleaſing recollection of their brave anceſtry.

But if America will not accept of your overtures, and ſtill perſeveres in her reſolutions of independence, ſtill confide in the PRETENDED ALLIANCE of France, the benevolence of Great Britain muſt be checked, and war, which you ſay has been hitherto carried on with tenderneſs and compaſſion, muſt be felt in all its horrours. Thus, after three years of conſtant hoſtilities, of a war proſecuted in a manner which has aſtoniſhed all Europe, cenſured, condemned, and reprobated by your ableſt Senators, nay by your very Generals, we are now told that Great Britain will no longer extend her tender mercies towards us. The horrours of war are now already felt in every cottage [illegible] America. Thus do you ſtill add inſult to inſult. What cruelties have you not already committed, what numbers have you not brought to lingering deaths by famine, or by diſeaſe! what jails but have diſgorged hundreds of our miſerable fellow citizens! what means have been left untried to ſpread ruin and deſolation to the utmoſt extent? Menaces are ſtill left you; but, impotent and weak, you have no longer ſtrength to diſcharge the venom which rankles in your heart.

But were you able to ſatiate your revengeful appetites, by rioting in ſlaughter and deſolation along our ſea coaſts, it would but more completely rivet our union with France. America would then be rendered more dependent on her, and other European powers, for a thouſand articles which ſhe might otherwiſe be willing to import from Britain. This ſtep alone ſeems wanting to complete the ruin of your country. You declare, that you have neither the power nor the inclination to acknowledge our independence. All treaties with you are of courſe at an end. The powers of Europe, nature itſelf, will ſoon eſtabliſh it on a foundation which cannot be ſhaken.

Your next paragraph is ſtill a repeated mockery of the common underſtanding of the whole continent. It is true we firſt took up arms only to gain a redreſs of grievances, and it is no leſs true that you have been reduced to the neceſſity of offering more than we at firſt deſired; but the folly of your own councils has loſt the favourable moment of reunion. Wounds, which time can never efface, have for ever ſeparated us. What confidence could we repoſe in a people who have thirſted after our [illegible] unanimity, could [illegible] with a people from whom ſuch unheard of [illegible]mities have been derived? What treachery could abandon an alliance which enſures independence, ſecurity, and peace.

But you are graciouſly pleaſed to offer your pardons once more to the unfortunate rebel. Can you then ſuppoſe America, or even a ſingle American, but muſt deride and contemn ſuch vain inſulting proffers? It would be happy for Britain indeed if America would extend her pardons to her; it might be happy for one of her commiſſioners if the world would pardon him. But for America, ſhe glories in the cauſe ſhe is engaged in, and future generations will confeſs that the annals of mankind cannot preſent an epocha more illuſtrious for true patriotiſm, for thoſe virtues which dignify and ennoble man.

Your proclamation will ſoon expire, and leave you the mortification [illegible] that America is not only able to withſtand your [illegible], but your artifices. You may return and find [illegible] conſolation in the ſmiles of departed majeſty. The Eaſt Indies may engage you another lucrative commiſſion. You may turn your eyes with regret from the riſing grandeur of America to the miſerable cataſtrophe which awaits your own nation. You may behold your preſent maſter as the fatal negative inſtruction to his ſucceſſours for ever.

AMERICANUS.

HANOVER, Oct. 12, 1778.

THE various reaſons of the Reverend Mr. Dunlap's reſigning muſt be ſatisfactory to the unprejudiced, though [illegible] conceive them to be uneſſential to our preſent purpoſe. His reſignation was however early in March, but not received before the 22d of June, when an order was made directing the wardens to advertiſe the vacancy, the pariſh being for months, by this unaccountable behaviour of the veſtry, quite deſtitute of the ordinances of religion. Beſides, let it be remembered, that this tyrannical veſtry undertook to inveſt this gentleman, who they themſelves occaſioned to reſign, with the Rectorſhip, in Auguſt 1777; that in November they gave a record of the rectitude of his department, as miniſter of the pariſh; that ſome of them were then endeavouring to blaſt his reputation, by the moſt ungenteel and ungenerous methods imaginable; and that he never dreamed of returning until very warmly ſolicited by ſeveral gentlemen [illegible] to the veſtry. This was done [illegible] were [illegible], and ſo exceedingly anxious were the people for his continuing [illegible] that the ſtipulated [illegible] raiſed. Then it was judged proper to [illegible] meeting of the veſtry, and notwithſtanding notice was given in both our churches during [illegible]vine ſervice, and [illegible] a very large concourſe of people, for this meeting of the veſtry on a certain day, and at a place where they daily tranſact the buſineſs of the pariſh. This requeſt was treated with ſuch unprecedented neglect that not one of their members attended, nor would their clerk even deign to honour the people with his preſence upon the occaſion; although this ſtep had not only the previous approbation of, but was very ſtrongly recommended by, ſome of them. Of this a very numerous ſet of worthy ſubſcribers thought they had great cauſe to complain, but nevertheleſs ſeveral joined in a letter to the wardens, who treated it with ſilent contempt.

So far was Mr. Dunlap from offering, that he was not preſent; his friends expreſsly denied the veſtry's right of preſentation, and actually proteſted againſt the meaſure they adopted. But, with a view of ending this intereſting matter amicably, we propoſed that both miniſters ſhould preach in the churches, ſo as not to interfere with one another, and that a very conſiderable ſum of money belonging to the pariſh ſhould remain untouched, as it was the eve of an Aſſembly, which might probably do ſomething effectual in religious matters, or that the intereſt of this money ſhould be divided between them, agreeable to the tythes of their reſpective ſubſcribers, and that each ſhould have the benefit of the marriage and funeral fees of ſuch as choſe to employ them. These equitable propoſals were rejected with [illegible]. They then treated with the Reverend Mr. Blagrove, and entered into their very extraordinary reſolves. Such conduct does not appear to us to be conſonant to our bill of rights, to the ordinance of Convention for the ſuſpenſion of our church government, or to the principles upon which our great and important conteſt with Great Britain is founded.

We are perſuaded that this veſtry will never be countenanced in what we think a very daring violation of one of the moſt fundamental laws of the land, eſpecially as it is very evident that at leaſt nineteen twentieths of the pariſhioners are againſt Mr. Blagrove, which we are fully convinced the veſtry are very ſenſible of, which we are ſatisfied Mr. Blagrove himſelf cannot be a ſtranger to, and we are greatly ſurpriſed indeed that he ſhould deſire to be intruded on the people as their Rector. It may not be amiſs to obſerve, that there has not been an election of veſtrymen for upwards of ſeventy four years, the vacancies being conſtantly filled by the ſurvivors, by which means they have been too long enabled to injure with impunity. It may not be amiſs alſo to obſerve, that Mr. Blagrove's leading friends in veſtry have ever been ſteadily ſuſpected of Toriſm, that ſome of his very few friends out [illegible] it is well known how this claſs of gentry reliſh our preſent ſyſtem of government. Thoſe ſuſpected gentlemen of the veſtry may now perhaps ſuppoſe themſelves entitled to publick confidence, which we apprehend was not the caſe when they were cited as inimical to the American oppoſition; and we recollect no evidences that they have given of their converſion, but expect they may imagine their late publication ſufficient for that purpoſe. We muſt at the ſame time do juſtice to others of the veſtry, who are acknowledged to be as firm Whigs as any in the ſtate; but it cannot be amiſs to obſerve ſtill farther, that this veſtry have, by their tyranny and injuſtice, long forfeited the confidence of the people, whoſe former petitions for redreſs of their grievances were unjuſtly withheld from thoſe from whom alone they obtain it. But we now bid them adieu, hoping ſoon to meet them before a committee of the Hon. the Houſe of Delegates, and we ſhall then be much more explicit with regard to their iniquitous proceedings.

Samuel Meredith.
John Starke, Jun.
Richard Chapman.

FISHKILL, October 8.

A FEW days ago Lieut. Col. Parker, with a party of horſe under the command of Capt. Dandridge, fell in with one of the enemy's pickets near Valentine's Hill. The picket had information of our approach, which prevented a ſurpriſe; but Capt. Dandridge charged them with his horſe, killed two on the ſpot, when the reſt thought proper to retire to their lines with great precipitation.

His Excellency General Waſhington's head quarters are at preſent in this town.

TRENTON, October 7.

WE hear Col. Baylor's regiment of horſe, having taken poſt the beginning of laſt week at or near Old Tapan, were ſurpriſed in the night by means of a tory giving the enemy information, and who conducted them along bye roads into the rear and between our out ſentries. Theſe horrible murderers conſiſted of two regiments of Britiſh light infantry, a regiment and two troops of horſe, who made a joint attack, the Britiſh officers ordering their men to give no quarter to the rebels. *Our cavalry being in a ſituation which did not admit of a ſucceſsful defence, a conſiderable part of the regiment unavoidably fell a ſacrifice to theſe cruel and mercileſs men; ſeveral of the ſoldiers were murdered after they had ſurrendered. Col. Baylor, Major Clough, and Dr. Evans, were dangerouſly wounded, taken priſoners, and left on parole; the Major, we hear, has ſince died of his wounds. Twenty others were killed on the ſpot, the like number left for dead, and near thirty wounded and taken off by the enemy.*

By a letter from a gentleman at camp at Fredericksburg, we are informed that our army are greatly exaſperated at the cruelty of the Britiſh ſoldiery in the above affair, and cry out for revenge.

A gentleman from Morristown reports, that on Tueſday laſt a ſmall detachment of our cavalry, on the other ſide of the North river, commanded by —— Butler, ſurpriſed a party of the enemy's horſe, killed ſixteen of their men in the ſkirmiſh, took fourteen priſoners and twenty horſes, without any loſs on our ſide.

We hear that a packet has arrived at New York with the Auguſt mail, which contains ſuch diſpatches for the commander in chief as has given the tories and refugees great uneaſineſs. It is ſaid New York is ſhortly to be evacuated, and that theſe gentry are petitioning for a garriſon to be left there, promiſing to do duty as ſoldiers, and to give the garriſon every aſſiſtance in their power. The day of their diſtreſs ſeems to be haſtening faſt upon them.

We have juſt received information that ten regiments of the enemy have received orders to embark at New York for the Weſt Indies.

PHILADELPHIA, October 6.

Extract of a letter from General Waſhington *to* Congreſs, *dated* Fiſhkill, *October* 3, 1778.

THAT part of Baylor's regiment which eſcaped came off in the firſt inſtance, and were afterwards brought off in ſo diſperſed a manner, that the number has not been aſcertained; but, from what I have learned, I ſhould eſtimate the loſs at about fifty men and ſeventy horſes. Major Clough is dead of his wounds. This affair appears to have been attended with every circumſtance of cruelty.

It is a ſmall compenſation for this accident that Col. Butler, three or four days ago, with a party of infantry and horſe, comprehending Major Lee's corps, ſurpriſed about an hundred Yagers below Tarry town, killed ten on the ſpot, and took a Lieutenant and eighteen men priſoners. The roughneſs of the country facilitated the flight of the reſt, and prevented the ſucceſs being more complete.

Publiſhed by order of Congreſs.
Charles Thomson, Secretary.

Extract of a letter from *Springfield New Jerſey*, dated October 6, 1778.

"*Since I came home I ſnatched a moment to give you ſome ſmall account of the enemy's proceedings, and now I take another. They poſſeſs the ground* [illegible] *rivers, near the half of Bergen county, which they are very buſy ſtripping. Upwards of one hundred veſſels, ſome pretty large, went up to bring off their forage. Several have returned, of which we have burnt four; theſe were loaded with forage and the petticoats of old women. The hay was preſſed, and ſtalls made, and to appearance ready to put directly to ſea. Yeſterday they croſſed Hackinſack river, and poſſeſſed the heights on the eaſt of Paſſaick river, driving and carrying off with great induſtry till midnight, when they returned into their old quarters over Hackinſack. Which way they intend to ſtretch their courſe next is uncertain. Great preparations were made at Staten Iſland to invade us at Elizabeth town and Woodbridge, and* Vaughan, *the firebrand who has the command on the iſland, ſwears by the Eternal God he will burn every houſe in Elizabeth town. Our comfort is, that he, as well as other devils, have their chain, beyond which he cannot go. Our militia here ſeem to manifeſt their uſual ſpirit. The diſtance of our grand army leaves us indeed much expoſed; but if we are invaded, we are determined to yield our country but by inches, and to ſell every inch ſlow and dear.*"

We learn by a gentleman who came paſſenger in the laſt expreſs from France to Boſton, that the whole of the French fleet failed from Breſt the 10th of laſt Auguſt.

Laſt Wedneſday evening the enemy left Egg harbour, after deſtroying ſeveral veſſels, and the houſes of a few gentlemen remarkable for their attachment to the welfare of this country.

WILLIAMSBURG, October 20.

ON Friday the 16th commenced, and continued to the 21ſt, the trial of ſundry priſoners from the publick jail, when Joſiah Philips, James Hodges, Robert Hodges, and Henry M'Clellan, from Princeſs Anne, for robbing the publick waggons (and who were accuſed of murder, treaſon, and ſundry other outrages) were capitally convicted; John Lowry, from Bedford, and John Reaſor, from Frederick, for murder, were likewiſe found guilty; Charles Bowman, from Prince George, for murder likewiſe, ditto; James Randolph, from Culpeper, for horſeſtealing, ditto; Joſeph Blankenſhip, from Albemarle, for burglary, ditto; and John Highwarden, from Prince William, for grand larceny (formerly burnt in the hand for the ſame crime) ditto. And laſt Tueſday the whole number received ſentence of death.

DEATHS. Mrs. Charlotte M'Croskey, the amiable and affectionate wife of the Rev. Samuel Smith M'Croskey, of Northampton. She died ſuddenly, at Mr. Pinckard's in Lancaſter, whilſt on a viſit to her friends.

MARRIAGES. John Bowdoin, Eſq; of the Eaſtern Shore, to Miſs Fanny Baniſter, of Dinwiddie, an amiable and [illegible]

ON Thurſday the 20th of this inſtant (October) will be ſold for ready money, at Mr. Timberlake's in the town of Peterſburg, between fifteen and twenty HORSES, MARES, and blooded COLTS. Among them are ſeveral good matches, and ſome beautiful young mares riſing three years old. Alſo ſome NEGROES, accuſtomed to the management of the above horſes. tf JOHN BANISTER.

A miſtake in *the printer*, or *the advertiſer*, reſpecting the day, has rendered it neceſſary to poſtpone the ſale of the articles above mentioned until *Thurſday* the NINETEENTH day of *November* next, at which time they will be offered for ſale at the above place.

I will alſo diſpoſe of a valuable farm on the *Appomattox*, two miles below *Blandford*, known by the name of *Whitehall*, ſuppoſed to contain about eleven [illegible] but held in *old deeds* for nine hundred and *odd acres*. There are on this tract of land (*which is well timbered*) three *high* and elegant ſituations, which [illegible] woods may be laid out to the purchaſer's advantage; beſides this advantage, near three hundred acres of low [illegible] drained, may be turned into fine meadow, well watered from conſtant ſprings. There is alſo on the land a good mill ſeat, ſeveral good houſes and convenient [illegible]ings. The ſubſcriber will generally be at his home near *Peterſburg*, ready to treat on the ſubject. In his abſence Mr. *Neil Buchanan* will be properly authoriſed. J. BANISTER.

FOR ſale, a thouſand acres of land, near one third of which is rich low grounds, all cleared and in good order, and many (through which runs a fine ſtream of water) lying on [illegible] river, in the county of *Frederick*. There are an overſeer's houſe, barn, and ſuch other buildings as are common on plantations of the ſame ſize. There is alſo a large field cleared on the high land, and a quantity of rye in a flouriſhing condition. The quality of the whole will be better known to a purchaſer by his ſeeing it than by any deſcription here. The terms may be known by applying to Mr. *B*[illegible], at Col. *Peyton's* in [illegible] county. [illegible]

FOR ſale, agreeable to the laſt will and teſtament of *Daniel Cargill*, deceaſed, a TRACT of LAND in *Charlotte* county containing [illegible] hundred acres, the price of which and terms of payment may be known by applying to the ſubſcriber, who will ſhow the premiſes to any perſon inclinable to purchaſe.—— All perſons who have demands againſt the eſtate of the deceaſed are requeſted to make them known, and thoſe indebted thereto to render immediate payment, as no indulgence can be given. tf [illegible], Executor.

SMITHFIELD, October [illegible], 1778.

FOR ſale, a [illegible] of white HOMONY [illegible] and now lying at *Kemp's Landing* in *Princeſs Anne* county. Application muſt ſhortly be made, or it will be removed. Terms may be known of the ſubſcribers, who will attend at *Kemp's* a few days for that purpoſe. 1* SMITH & PARKER.

NORFOLK, October 15, 1778.

LATELY imported from *St. Euſtatia*, in the boats *Abby* and *Peggy*, and in order to cloſe the ſales (as the boats are diſpoſed of) will be offered for ſale at *Suffolk*, on *Monday* the 9th of next month, and continue for one or two days after, the following goods, at the moſt reaſonable prices, viz. *Madeira* wine of the *London* market quality, a quantity of exceeding fine muſcovado ſugar, ſome ſalt, rum, a bale of plains, ſail duck, &c. &c.
(2) PHRIPP & BOWDOIN.

THE ſubſcribers, in *York* town, have for ſale a pair of SWIVEL GUNS, and a few barrels of COPPERAS. (1) ABRAHAM & A. ARCHER.

WANTED immediately, a young man capable of taking charge of my plantation at *Coggin's Point*. Such a one coming well recommended will receive 75 l. *per annum*. I ſhall attend on the premiſes on *Saturday* the 7th of *November* 1778.
EDMUND RUFFIN jun.

TAKEN up in *Charlotte*, on [illegible] creek, a dark bay mare about four feet ſix inches high, thirteen years old, with hanging mane and ſwitch tail, ſome ſaddle ſpots, paces ſlow, and branded on the near ſhoulder C. Appraiſed to fifteen pounds. tf JOHN NELSON.

TAKEN up in *Charlotte*, a dark bay mare about four feet five inches high, with a white [illegible] behind her right ear, hanging mane and ſwitch tail, a few ſaddle ſpots, and branded on the near buttock A S. Appraiſed to twenty pounds.
tf JOHN WARD.

To be SOLD *to the higheſt bidders, for ready money, on* Wedneſday *the 4th of* November, *if fair, otherwiſe the next fair day, at the late dwelling-houſe of the late* Mr. Charles Smith, *deceaſed,* Spotſylvania *county,*

ALL the ſtock of horſes, cattle, ſheep, and hogs, the houſhold goods, plantation utenſils, crop of corn and fodder, and a quantity of bar iron, &c. All perſons indebted to the eſtate are deſired to make immediate payment, and thoſe who have any demands to make them known by the day of ſale, as I ſhall not think myſelf liable for any claim upon the eſtate after that day. The ſale will begin at ten o'clock in the forenoon. 2p ROBERT SMITH, Adm.

N. B. Several well bred young HORSES will be ſold at the ſame time.

Twenty POUNDS Reward,

FOR apprehending and bringing home *Cutbit*, a negro woman formerly advertiſed by the Rev. *John Cameron* of this pariſh. She ran away ſome time laſt *December*, is *Virginia* born, about 28 years of age, near five feet two or three inches high, has a very round face, a remarkable gap between her two lower fore teeth, and a large ſcar on the outſide of one of her legs. Her dreſs, when ſhe went away, was a coat and jacket of double wove yarn and cotton cloth, ſtriped with blue and yellow, and ſeveral articles of tow and cotton cloth, which it is probable ſhe may have changed before now. I have ſome reaſon to think that ſhe is gone to *York* county, where [illegible] ſeveral relations at the plantations of Mr. *Robert Shield*, junior, and Mr. *Simon Heliar*, at or in the neighbourhood of which places I imagine ſhe is harboured by her connexions. Whoever delivers the ſaid ſlave to me in *Mecklenburg* ſhall have the above reward, or one half thereof if ſecured in any jail, ſo that I get her again. ‖ **ROBERT MUNFORD.**

N. B. *Samuel Goode*, Eſq; will pay forty dollars to any perſon that will deliver the above runaway to him at *Williamſburg*, at any time during the preſent ſeſſion of Aſſembly.

To be SOLD *at* Lunenburg *courthouſe, on* Thurſday *the 12th of* November, *being court day, to the higheſt bidder, for ready money,*

A TRACT of LAND in the ſaid county, containing ſix hundred and forty three acres. It lies within four miles of the courthouſe, and is good for the culture of tobacco, wheat, and corn. Major *James Johnſon* will ſhow the land to any perſon inclinable to purchaſe. **THOMAS EVANS.**

To be RENTED *on the premiſes, to the higheſt bidder, on* Thurſday *the 12th of* November, *being* New Kent *court day, for the term of ſeven years,*

THE valuable ordinary and plantation at the ſaid courthouſe, at preſent occupied by Mr. *Robert Warren*. The buildings and repairs to be made will be agreed on the day of renting.

4p **BURWELL BASSETT.**

NOTICE is hereby given, that a FAIR will commence at *Halifax* town, in *N. Carolina*, on the firſt *Thurſday* in *November*, to continue for three days. 2p

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THE ſubſcriber is in want of two ſingle men, of good character, to act as OVERSEERS for the enſuing year, to each of whom he will pay fifty pounds *per annum*. He will alſo give good wages to a GARDENER, who comes well recommended.

BENJ: HARRISON, Junior.

A GREEN ſilk UMBRELLA was found on *Friday* the 2d of *October* between [illegible] and *Fredericksburg*. The perſon who found it lodged it at Mr. *William Smith*'s in *Fredericksburg*, from whence the owner may obtain it on proving his property and paying the charge of this advertiſement.

To be SOLD *to the higheſt bidder, on* Friday *the 4th of* December, *at the late dwelling-houſe of Mr.* George Baskerville, *deceaſed, in* Mecklenburg *county, if fair, otherwiſe next fair day,*

ALL the lands belonging to the ſaid eſtate, conſiſting of ſeveral very valuable plantations. One of them lies upon *Roanoke* river, great part of it exceeding fine low grounds, whereon is a large dwelling-houſe with four rooms on a floor, all other convenient houſes, and a fine apple orchard of the beſt fruit, ſufficient to make four or five thouſand gallons of cider; and another on *Phillis*'s creek, the land very valuable for the cultivation of tobacco, corn, or wheat, and there is a plantation ſufficient to work five hands to advantage, with a ſmall dwelling-houſe almoſt new. Twelve months credit will be allowed, the purchaſers giving bond and ſecurity to

7‖ **JOHN BASKERVILLE, Executor.**

⁂ I have to diſpoſe of four hundred acres of land adjoining the low ground tract, which is very valuable, with a plantation ſufficient to work four hands, and a ſmall dwelling-houſe.

STOLEN from the ſubſcriber in *Culpeper* county, on *Robinſon* river, the 6th of this inſtant (*October*) a dark bay horſe three years old laſt *April*, about four feet ten or eleven inches high, has a large ſtar in his forehead, hanging mane and ſwitch tail, branded on the near ſhoulder C, and on the near buttock B. I have reaſon to believe he was carried off by a man who was at my houſe the day he was ſtolen, who is lame in one of his knees. Whoever delivers the ſaid horſe to me, or gives ſuch intelligence as I get him again, ſhall have ten pounds reward, and twenty dollars more on conviction of the thief.

2p **CHRISTOPHER BLANKENBEKER.**

STRAYED or STOLEN from Capt. *Willirm Buckner*'s, junior, in *Caroline* county, the 13th of *June* laſt, a ſorrel horſe four years old, four feet ſeven or eight inches high, with a ſtar in his forehead, a ſmall ſnip on his noſe, ſaddle ſpots on each ſide of his back, paces and gallops well, and at times trots. Whoever delivers the ſaid horſe to me in *King George* county, or to Capt. *William Buckner* in *Caroline*, or gives ſuch intelligence as he may be got again, ſhall have ten pounds reward 2p **Wm. TYLER.**

STRAYED from the publick paſture near *Williamſburg*, a bay horſe, the property of the ſtate, branded on the near ſhoulder H, and on the near buttock V P. Whoever delivers him to me ſhall have twenty ſhillings reward.

WILLIAM FINNIE, Q. M. G.

To be RENTED *for a Year,*

THE ferry at JAMES TOWN. The terms to be known of Mrs. *Ambler* in *Hanover*. (tf)

NORFOLK county, *Tanner*'s creek, *October* 3, 1778.

FOR ſale, and will be launched this month, a BOAT of the following dimenſions, *viz.* 43 feet keel, 16 feet 8 inches beam, 7 feet hold, 15 feet rake forward, 5 feet rake abaft, and is ſuppoſed by good judges to be a faſt ſailing veſſel. For terms apply to ‖ **KADER TALBOT.**

I HEREBY give notice to all perſons who have any claims or demands againſt the eſtate of *Alexander Caver*, late of *King William*, to make them known to me, properly adjuſted, by the 10th day of *December* next, as I propoſe ſettling the eſtate by that time. I therefore ſhall not look upon myſelf as anſwerable for any demands after that time, therefore all perſons indebted to that eſtate are deſired to make immediate payment to

p **ROBERT KING, Executor.**

FOR ſale, a tract of land on *Graſſy* creek in *Granville* county, *N. Carolina*, containing two hundred and two acres of good tobacco land, whereon is a dwelling-houſe, barn, &c. and about twenty five acres of cleared ground.——⁂ Alſo to be ſold, or rented yearly or for a term of years, the well accuſtomed tavern and plantation lately occupied by Mr. *Jonathan Patteſon* in *Lunenburg* county, containing five hundred acres, on which is a good dwelling-houſe, ſtorehouſe, and all other neceſſary buildings. ⁂ Likewiſe for ſale, a likeley NEGRO MAN about twenty two years of age ——For terms apply to the ſubſcriber, living on the laſt mentioned premiſes. ‖ **JOHN POWELL.**

To be SOLD *to the higheſt bidder, on* Wedneſday *the 25th of* November, *if fair, otherwiſe next fair day, for ready money, or loan office certificates, and to be entered upon the firſt day of* January *next,*

A VERY valuable plantation lying in *King William* county, upon *Pamunkey* river, containing eight hundred or a thouſand acres, very conveniently ſituated to church and mills, and about two miles from *Hanover* town, from which town to the ſaid plantation there is navigation for large flats. The firſt low grounds are very rich, and heavily timbered with large white and red oaks, and other timber; the ſecond low grounds are exceedingly fertile, and remarkably fine for *Indian* corn, wheat, &c. The high land is good, particularly for tobacco, and very well timbered with pine and red oak. There is a fine ſtream running through the land, ſufficient to furniſh water for one or two mills; and on each ſide of the ſaid ſtream is fine meadow land, as there alſo is upon the firſt low grounds. Any perſon inclinable to purchaſe may [illegible] by applying to Mr. *William Jones* who lives near it, or to the overſeer who lives upon it.——⁂ Upon *Tueſday* following, the firſt day of *December*, will be ſold for ready money, upon the aforeſaid plantation, ſome horſes and blooded mares, a large ſtock of horned cattle, hogs and ſheep, corn, fodder, &c. for ready money.

7‖ **THOMAS JONES.**

On Monday *the 21ſt of* December (*if fair, otherwiſe the next fair day*) *will be ſold at the late dwelling-houſe of* Capt. James Walker, *deceaſed, in the lower end of* Weſtmoreland,

ABOUT twenty negroes, men, women, and children, among whom are houſe ſervants very valuable for their approved honeſty and diligence in their ſeveral employments, five yoke of work oxen, ſome cattle, kitchen furniture of various kinds, and all the plantation utenſils, with the crops of corn, fodder, and tobacco. Ready money, or loan office certificates, will be expected in payment by

‖ **The ADMINISTRATORS.**

COMMITTED to *Southampton* jail, on the 9th day of *July*, a negro man named *Pompey*, who ſays he belongs to *Kinchen Peterſon* of *North Carolina*. He is about ſixty years old, his head very gray, had on a homeſpun ſhirt and breeches, an old ſurtout coat, and an old felt hat. His owner is deſired to pay charges and take him away.

‖ **JOHN SCOTT, Jailer.**

STOLEN from the ſubſcriber, in the upper end of *Cheſterfield*, the 24th of *September* laſt, a bay horſe about four feet nine or ten inches high, four years old, has a ſtar in his forehead, a ſwitch tail, his mane has formerly been roached, there is a ſmall ſcar on the inſide of his hind leg, and paces, trots, and gallops well. Whoever delivers the ſaid horſe to me, or gives ſuch intelligence as I get him again, ſhall have twenty dollars reward, and one hundred dollars on conviction of the thief. ‖ **JOHN FARRAR.**

STRAYED from *South Quay*, on the 4th of *September* laſt, a large light bay horſe, branded on the near buttock NP in a piece, with a thin mane and ſhort tail. Alſo a ſmall bay mare, with a white ſaddle ſpot on her back about the ſize of a dollar, has large ears, appears very pert when ſhe looks up, and goes very eaſy in a ſlow pace or ſhort canter. They were ſeen about *Roundhill* in *Southampton*, near Col. *Kello*'s. Whoever delivers them to Mr. *Reuben* [illegible] at *South Quay*, or the ſubſcriber in *James City*, near *Green Spring*, ſhall have ten dollars reward.

GOODRICH BOUSH.

☞ As publick buſineſs calls me often from home, ſhould any perſon want to purchaſe my land, formerly advertiſed, he may know the terms by applying to Mr. *John* [illegible] in *Williamſburg*, who will treat for the ſame in my abſence. G. B.

To be SOLD *at* [illegible] *North* Carolina, *at publick ſale, on* Monday *the* [illegible] *of* November *next, if fair, otherwiſe next fair day, and to be continued,*

A LARGE, valuable, and well choſen aſſortment of GOODS lately arrived in the ſhip *Dean*, Capt. *Bernard Margello*, from *France*, conſiſting, amongſt other articles, of cloths, linens, and blankets, an aſſortment of each, ſhoes, hats, caps, ſtockings, cotton and wool cards, green and bohea tea, window glaſs, an aſſortment of medicines, ſpices, nails, knives and forks, penknives, needles, padlocks, coffee mills, ſleeve buttons, cork ſcrews, ſnuffers, ſciſſors, raſors, ſtirrup irons, ſpoons, buckles, carpenters and blackſmiths tools, door locks and hinges, fiſhing hooks, gimlets, bridle bits, ſcales and weights, whips, pencils, ſealing wax, combs, ſnuff boxes, thread, ſewing ſilk, mohair, ſail duck, ſalt, brandy, wines, &c. &c. 6p

☞ Two or three large new PILOT BOATS to be ſold, fitted completely for ſea, or otherwiſe; alſo a BRIG well found, that is now gone up to *South Quay*. For terms apply to **SAVAGE & WESTMORE.**

To be SOLD *at my plantation in* Prince Edward, *on* Great Sailor *creek, on* Tueſday *the 15th of* December, *if fair, otherwiſe next fair day,*

ALL the corn and fodder, the ſtocks of cattle and hogs, on ſix months credit, the purchaſers giving bond and ſecurity. At the ſame time will be rented the plantation, for one year, on which is a good apple and peach orchard, two good framed tobacco houſes, a good overſeer's houſe, a dairy, a log quarter, and land ſufficient to work ſix hands, under a pretty good fence.——I ſhall attend the ſale, and in the mean while any perſon inclinable to rent the plantation may know the terms by applying to me in *Powhatan*.

‖ **RICHARD EGGLESTON, Senior.**

To be SOLD, *on* Tueſday *the 10th of* November, *at the ſubſcriber's plantation on* Deep *creek, in* Hallifax *county,* North Carolina, *for ready money,*

TEN plantations lying all convenient to the place of ſale, ſundry negroes, conſiſting of men, women, boys, and girls, pretty large flocks of cattle and hogs, &c. The ſale to continue till all is ſold.——⁂ Run away from the ſubſcriber, a negro man about five feet four inches high, well ſet, of a yellow caſt, has a ſcar upon his noſe, about thirty years old, was formerly the property of Mr. *John Bower* in *Charles City* county, and has been gone about five years. I will give thirty pounds reward to any perſon who delivers him to me. ‖ **NICHOLAS LLOYD.**

To be SOLD, *on* Wedneſday *the 18th of next* November, *at the ſubſcriber's old plantation in the lower end of* Fauquier *county,*

TWO ſtud horſes. The one a fine bay, near fifteen hands high, ſix years old next ſpring, and was got by the imported horſe *Fearnought* upon a full blooded *Sober John* mare. The other a dapple gray, near fifteen hands two inches high, eight years old next ſpring, and was got by [illegible] half blooded [illegible] got by [illegible] the late Col. *Taſker*'s mare *Selima*. About eighteen or twenty mares and colts, moſtly full blooded, and mixed between *Fearnought* and *Sober John*. Alſo for ſale immediately, two STILLS that work 211 gallons, and are as good as new, and about 200 weight of HOPS. The ſtills will be ſold either together or apart.

(4) **CUTHBERT BULLITT.**

COMMITTED to the jail of *Goochland*, a negro lad about ſeventeen or eighteen years of age, named *Jack*, belonging to *Benjamin Dickſon* of *Halifax*. Mr. *Dickſon* is deſired to apply for ſaid negro, pay charges, and take him away.

‖ **WILLIAM GEORGE, Jailer.**

STRAYED or STOLEN from the ſubſcriber in *Louiſa* county, the firſt of *May* laſt, a light bay yearling ſtone colt, neither dockt nor branded, with a ſmall ſtar in his forehead, his hind feet white, and trots neatly. I will give ten dollars to any perſon who delivers him to me, and twelve dollars on conviction of the thief.——Alſo a bay horſe, that ſtrayed or was ſtolen from Mr. *William Waddy*'s, in *Hanover* county, laſt *April*; he is about ten or twelve years old, about thirteen hands high, his mane was half roached when he went off, is a tolerable ſaddle beaſt, ſhod before, but has no brand perceivable. I will give ſeven dollars to any perſon who delivers him to me, and nine dollars on conviction of the thief.

¶ **JOSEPH THOMPSON.**

STRAYED or STOLEN from *Scotchtown*, *Hanover* county, about the 11th of *September* laſt, a dark coloured ſorrel horſe, without any white about him, about four feet ten inches high, about ſeven years old, has a heavy look about the head and eyes, a thick mane and ſwitch tail, is a natural pacer, was bred in *Culpeper*, and has been uſed to go in a waggon, his brand, if any, is forgotten. Whoever conveys the ſaid horſe to me at *Scotchtown*, or gives ſuch intelligence as I get him again, ſhall have ten dollars reward, and on conviction of the thief ten pounds.

HIGGASON KING.

TAKEN up in *Brunſwick*, a ſorrel horſe [illegible] years old, four feet ſeven or eight inches high, with a ſtar in his forehead, ſome white hairs down to his noſe, hanging mane and ſwitch tail, hind foot and near fore feet white. Appraiſed to [illegible] pounds. The ſaid horſe followed *Daniel Mabry*'s waggon horſes from near the *Red Oak* church in ſaid county. ‖ **DANIEL MABRY.**

TAKEN up in [illegible] county, a ſmall ſorrel [illegible] with a ſtar in her forehead, about four feet and an inch high, her near fore foot white, has ſeveral ſaddle ſpots, hanging mane and ſwitch tail, paces [illegible], and gallops, but not branded. Appraiſed to ſeven pounds. **WHITEHEAD LESTER.**